

UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

Vice President Dallas has written a letter in recommendation of the project of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. As this is a measure of vast interest to this country and to the commerce of the world, we present a brief view of his statements.—N. Y. True Sun.

It seems to be understood that one of the objects at which the government will aim, in negotiating a peace with Mexico, will be the purchase of so much Mexican territory on the Southern boundaries of that country as will enable us to unite by canal or railway the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The reader will perceive that this is not the narrowest strip of land joining the two oceans, and that the distance across Darien or Panama is much less. Tehuantepec has, however, the advantage in point of elevation.

Five routes for uniting the two oceans have been surveyed—1. By the isthmus of Panama. 2. By the isthmus of Darien. 3. By the lake of Nicaragua. 4. By the river Atrato, from the gulf of Darien, running south through Chocó, in New Granada, until it nearly meets the San Juan, which empties itself into the Pacific at the port of Chiriquito. 5. By the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Baron Humboldt in 1805 was discouraged as to that by Panama, because "no measure of elevation, and no level had ever been executed in that isthmus," and in his opinion the expectation of a ship canal at that point "ought to be completely abandoned." Since that time several surveys have been made, and the latest and fullest report was to M. Guizot, in 1845, by Napoleon Garelli, engineer-in-chief, attached to the royal mining corps in 1845. This report sets forth the practicability and advantages of the "project for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a canal across the isthmus of Panama." The project of a canal to unite the oceans by means of the lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan was recommended in 1820 by G. A. Thompson, a diplomatic agent of the British government, published in his "Official Visit to Guatemala," who gives also an account of the preliminary steps which in 1825 had been taken to effect this object by the King of the Netherlands and some of the great banking houses in England. Mr. Dallas does not enter into a consideration of the superiority of these routes over that of Tehuantepec, on account of our political relation to Guatemala, which practically places them beyond our reach.

The route by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec was pointed out by Fernando Cortez, as long ago as the year 1520, and this, together with those of Panama and Nicaragua, were designated by Lopez de Gomara in his history of the Indies as early as 1551. It is worthy of remark that these three routes are the only ones which, after the lapse of three centuries and many explorations, present the least promise for the construction of a ship canal. At the close of the last century, the old project of uniting the Huasteco with Tehuantepec, in Mexico, revived, and Augustin Cramer, after making some researches in 1773, under the orders of Viceroy Bucareli, proposed to carry it into effect by a canal, led from two small tributaries of the Huasteco. In 1825, the general government of Mexico authorized General Orbeagoza to explore this route, and 1842, Joseph de Garay having obtained permission to make a communication between the two oceans across this isthmus, caused a thorough scientific exploration to be made under the direction of Gayetano Moro, who published the result of his labors, in 1844, which affords the latest and most authentic information on the subject.

The width of the isthmus from the mouth of the Huasteco to the Mexican Gulf in the shores of the Pacific at Tehuantepec is about one hundred and thirty-five miles. The central chain of mountains near the Pacific exhibit depressions in the line of the route favorable to the execution of the project, while the river Huasteco and its Canapa afford facilities for the construction of a canal. Moro points out with much particularity the obstacles and the means of overcoming them, as also the mode and feasibility of constructing a railway. A ship-canal would undoubtedly best serve the interests of commerce. Nor would it require a very large channel. The average burden of our vessels trading to the Pacific has been ascertained to be less than 100 tons.

A canal to accommodate vessels of this burden might, it is estimated, cost ten millions of dollars; though a canal on a larger scale has been estimated at a cost of twenty-five millions. An appropriation of from two to five millions per annum for five years would not be felt as a burden on our national treasury. The canal should be open to the world; foreign vessels paying a reasonable toll. The result would be to give us the ports of China and the East at an advantage of two to one in distance over the European merchant, and the distance from the United States to the eastern ports, the Islands of the South and Pacific seas, and our possessions on the Pacific coast would be diminished by one half. The result would be a vast augmentation of our commerce, and a tendency to Americanize those portions of the world in which our trade would be increased.

GEN. TAYLOR—Old "Rough and Ready" is remarkable for the extreme plainness of his attire. When leaving New Orleans for Corpus Christi some of his brother officers playfully instituted an amusement of the suit of clothes worn by him at that time. The result was that the whole suit, including round jacket, vest, trousers, hat, and ornaments, was worth about seven dollars and a half.

GEN. PILLOW'S MILITARY CAPACITY IMPROVED BY HIS OWN TROOPS.—An address appears in the New Orleans Picayune of the 29th ult., signed by the officers of the 2d Tennessee regiment, which in conjunction with the two Pennsylvania regiments, under Gen. Pillow, attacked the height of Cerro Gordo. The attack was unsuccessful, and the 2d Tennessee regiment after suffering great loss, fell back. Gen. Pillow was wounded at the commencement of the engagement, and retired from the field.—The officers of the Tennessee regiment, smarting under what they consider to be unjust imputations upon their skill or bravery, attribute their want of success to Gen. Pillow's incompetency. He had not reconnoitered the ground, knew not the nature of the defenses, and attacked the place with too small a force. The following novel military manoeuvre is mentioned as a part of his movements on that memorable day:

"Gen. Pillow had actually placed Col. Haskell between Col. Wynkoop and Col. Campbell, who was to support Col. Wynkoop, and Col. Campbell between Col. Haskell and Col. Roberts, who was to support Haskell! Moving as the regiments did by a flank toiling along a narrow defile, often in a single file, it will be readily perceived what a great distance there was between the assaulting and the supporting regiments. In fact, when the command of Col. Haskell returned to the spot from whence it commenced the assault, Col. Campbell's regiment was in the act of filing past that point, for the purpose of gaining its position in rear of Col. Wynkoop, while Col. Roberts was still in rear of Col. Campbell, and of course had not reached that point."

The personal bravery of General Pillow is not impeached in the least. They give due credit for his gallantry, but gallantry is not sufficient to save the lives of the brave men who fall in a needless exposure to danger. It is due the survivors of that bloody field to allow them to be heard, especially as General Pillow has been recently promoted to be a Major General.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—It was stated a few days ago that four American soldiers, one a volunteer, were publicly flogged in Jalapa. The N. O. Delta's correspondent gives the following account of this whipping scene, as disgraceful to those who inflicted it as it was to those who received it. The recipients may have been very worthless fellows and deserved punishment, but there should be no authority in the army to disgrace soldiers in this way.

MAY 20, 1847.—Yesterday we had an exhibition of the punishment of four American soldiers on the Plaza. Three of them had been convicted of burglary, and one of horse stealing, by a military court. The penalty affixed by the court was, that each should receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back—four for pay due, to the Mexican, until he was indignant, and the balance to revert to the government—to have their heads shaved, and be marched through the town of Jalapa to the tune of the "Rogue's March," with the word "robber," in large letters on their backs, and be imprisoned at hard labor in the Castle of Perote, during the war with Mexico. The lashing was inflicted yesterday, and the marching through the town today.

The plaza was crowded with lookers on, and the men followed through the streets by hundreds of the Mexican rabble, who seemed to take great delight in the sufferings of the American soldiers. While the whipping was being inflicted the different ones writhed under the lash, and water had to be given to one to prevent him from fainting. The first sergeant that was called upon to use the lash was imprisoned because he did not apply strength enough to lacerate the back of the American soldier, in the eyes of hundreds of the Mexican rabble. In the States of the Union men are confined in prisons, and in some of them they are even whipped; but I doubt if any of our good people at home have ever thought it necessary to whip, shave the head, and drum thro' the streets, and then confine in a prison, like the Castle of Perote, at hard labor, for an indefinite period. How would it do to adapt the method of killing people and then hanging them? Two Mexicans were arrested for similar offenses, but have been turned over to the Alcalde. They will no doubt be tried—if found guilty, probably receive some slight punishment. Still we profess to govern the town.

COL. DONIPHAN'S EXPEDITION.—In the history of the present war, there has not been a more impudent undertaking than that so successfully accomplished by Col. Doniphan. With a force not exceeding 1000 men, nearly all volunteers, he marched between 400 and 500 miles through a hostile country, defeated a vastly superior force of the enemy in two engagements, (at Bracito and Sacramento) capturing eleven pieces of artillery, and finally entering the Capital of the State of Chihuahua in triumph. More recent reports, through Mexican channels, represent him to have proceeded 200 miles further South to a place called Pasa, whither the State government had fled, and it was feared by the Mexicans that he was about to penetrate the State of Durango? The probability is, that he was on his way to Saltillo, to join Gen. Taylor—the term of service of his men being about to expire. Should they take that route home, they will have travelled more than 4000 miles, viz: Miles.

Table with 2 columns: Route, Miles. From St. Louis, Missouri, to Santa Fe 900; Santa Fe to Chihuahua 500; Chihuahua to Saltillo 400; Saltillo to Mouth of Rio Grande 400; Mouth of Rio Grande to N. Orleans 800; New Orleans to St. Louis 1150.



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Democratic Nominations. FOR GOVERNOR, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, Of Montgomery County.

Whig Nominations. For Governor, GEN. JAMES IRVIN, For Canal Commissioner, JOSEPH W. PATTON.

PRINTING INK.—A fresh supply of superior printing ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

JUDGE LEWIS.—The Democratic Review for April contains a biographical sketch of this distinguished jurist. Had we room, we should be happy to lay the article at length before our readers. We must, however, content ourselves with the following extract:

"Ellis Lewis is truly a self-made man.—Left an orphan at a tender age, he was thus thrown upon his own unaided resources.—He was schooled in a printing office, and laid the foundation of his varied and profound attainments whilst working as a journeyman, at that business. His studies were continued in the midst of his early editorial and professional struggles, and have been ever since steadily pursued in the intervals of weighty official duties. He has always been a hard student, and now, in the meridian of life, has achieved a noble triumph over the great obstacles which beset his path. His success, under such difficulties, presents an example alike honorable to him, and full of hope and encouragement to the ingenious youth of the republic.

Judge Lewis has found leisure, in the midst of his severe professional studies and arduous public duties to acquaint himself with the leading principles and deductions of science generally,—especially to keep pace with the wonderful strides it has made in the present age,—and to cultivate with success a knowledge of the liberal arts. In former years he has not shrunk from giving countenance and aid to various useful associations in the popular form of lectures on different branches of science and the arts. Like Chief Justice Marshall, Justice Story, and other distinguished ornaments of the bench, he indulges a classic taste in his moments of relaxation from mental toil; and his numerous poetical contributions to the leading periodicals of the country, evince his elegant scholarship and versatility of genius. Take him all in all, he is a good type of the American character, in its best development; and is destined, if spared by Providence, to fill a large space in the eyes of the American people."

OLD FELLOWS HALL.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in New York, had a grand celebration on last Saturday, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of their new Hall in that city. Seventy-five lodges and six encampments participated in the ceremonies. The following is a description of the contemplated Hall:

"The ground occupied is 70 feet 10 inches on Grand street, 79 feet 10 inches on Centre and 114 feet eleven inches on Orange. The average distance from Centre to Orange streets is 81 feet. The height of the building, from the ground to the top of main cornice, will be 70 feet; to top of dome, 98 feet.

There is to be a cellar under the whole edifice. The basements are to be finished off for refectories. On the first floor will be the keeper's room, and nine stores, besides a large hall. The second story will be appropriated to offices for various departments of the Order. In the third story there will be three lodge rooms. In the fourth story is to be two lodge rooms and an encampment. The fifth, and upper division of all, is to contain the grand lodge room, circular in form, 73 feet in diameter, and 25 feet high. The estimated expense of the hall is \$100,000, of which \$41,000 is already subscribed. It is supposed that when the whole amount of stock is taken, and the stores are rented a handsome profit will result to the subscribers upon their investment."

NOMINATED FOR THE SENATE.—The Whigs of Allegheny have nominated Geo. Darsie, Esq., for the State Senate.

IT IS STATED that Alex. Slidell Mackenzie has been given the command of a vessel in Com. Perry's squadron, in the place of Lieut. Hunter.

THE MAYOR OF BOSTON gave his casting vote against licensing the sale of liquor. The thieves who broke into his cellar last week found it stored with wine and brandy.

ANOTHER REQUISITION UPON MISSOURI.—The War Department has called upon the Governor of Missouri for a battalion of five companies of mounted volunteers, to serve during the war with Mexico, and to occupy the posts to be established on the Oregon.

Letter from the Army. We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, just received, from a person at the seat of war, to a friend of his in this place. Puebla having lately been taken by Gen. Worth, and now under the government of the laws of the United States, the description given of that place will be read with much interest by our readers. We are promised more from the same source, if no interruption in the correspondence takes place: "PUEBLA, Mexico, May 17th, 1847.

"Our march, for the last few days, has been through a mixture of verdant plains and barren mountains—a considerably greater quantity of the latter—with everlasting forests of sombre, melancholy pine trees that look as if they more effectually blocked the rays of the sun than our navy did Vera Cruz. But we anticipate a much pleasanter march towards Mexico, and will not be disappointed if we may judge of it by the country which surrounds this place. I took a stroll through the fields, in company with a dozen others, (you are aware that the lasso and machette of these shuffling rascals make it dangerous to venture out alone,) and have just returned. The fields are a perfect flower garden. The flowers are the most beautiful I have ever seen, and, as if for the sake of contrast, the natives call them by names which are most dissonant with the sweetness of the blossoms. Ocojochil is the name of one in whose single blossom rose-color, purple and white are most charmingly interspersed. The translation of the name is viper's head. The view from the towers of the cathedral is very extensive. To the south are seen the great volcanoes and the pyramid of Cholula. On the north the view is terminated by lofty mountains, on whose top and sides glisten the white walls of many a convent and church. By the way, there are no less than eleven convents in this city. Entering a convent is an every day occurrence, and the ladies here think no more of than ours do of taking the matrimonial vow. There is no end to the beauty that is veiled by their walls. The women here are much prettier than any I have seen in this country. The peasant girls far exceed the citizens in this respect. They wear a very neat dress which adds much to their appearance. It consists of a white laced chemise, over which is worn a petticoat, the lower part of which is always a different color from the upper, and is much shorter than the chemise. A satin vest, faced with gold or silver, and open in front, forms the rest of their attire; to which add a coquish hat and white satin slippers, and you have a Puebla peasant in full dress. Pearls and diamonds are worn by the wealthier.

"The city of Puebla is very much like Philadelphia in regularity and cleanliness. The houses are two stories high and kept scrupulously neat, though the city has a deserted look saving the presence of a horde of lepers. The streets are broad and well paved, and the churches are very fine. The cathedral, the boast of the city, is a magnificent building. Sixteen marble columns, exquisitely carved, support the front; the floor is marble and the wood work richly worked cedar. This cathedral is said to have been built, in part, by angels, who came down every night and added to the height, so that the astonished workmen each day found their work incredibly advanced. To this the city owes its name, "Puebla de los Angeles." Their angels seem to have deserted them now; perhaps they retired when the city, which once bid fair to rival Mexico, was reduced fearfully by pestilence and civil war. It is still the 3d city of the grand Republic. There is a cotton factory in full operation near the city. Its enterprising proprietor had innumerable difficulties to contend with in its establishment, but he overcame them all. It is called Constantia Mexicana, (Mexican Constancy,) a name of very little import in a country where revolution follows revolution with the rapidity of a drama.

"Yesterday I had occasion to visit the prior of El Carmen, a convent which a dozen old monks inhabit. There I saw and admired some fine paintings, the ascension, circumsion and some others, said to be works of Murillo. They are sadly disfigured, and, like the country, are too good to be in the possession of those who, if they do appreciate them, certainly have a very extraordinary mode of showing it.

"Last night there was a fandango. A few of the volunteers attended it, your correspondent among them. There were a great many of the natives, male and female, present; some of them decidedly handsome and would have graced a ball room in the states. Smoking is quite fashionable here, even while they dance. I noticed a very pretty peasant girl, seated upon a cushion at one end of the room, who seemed quite a belle, for she was surrounded by the beaux. She had the air of a queen, and while she listened to their compliments, very coolly puffed a cigarito, and ejected two regular streams from her nostrils, like the smoke from the chimneys of a steamboat. While the fandango was at its height, a noise was heard like the first murmurs of a tornado. Nearer it came, the clamor increasing as its distance diminished. It seemed as if all the devils that were ever invoked by frat humanity had been let loose from the infernal regions en masse, each individually equal to a "roaring lion." In the early part of the evening I had noticed a fox skin hanging at the farthest end of the room, directly over the head of the musicians, and was at a loss to conceive, the intention of its position. As the unearthly roar approached the house, terror was depicted on the faces of the Mexicans. I glanced at our boys and felt satisfied by their quizzical looks that they knew what was coming. The tramping of feet now mingled with the uproar. All rushed towards the door, and as it opened, it poured a pack of hounds in full cry. Those in front, were prostrated by the dogs that first entered, while the rest of the pack bounded over their heads, and alighting on the heads of the frightened dancers, bore them to the floor. The scene beggared description. The curses of the men and shrieks of the women mingled with the yelp-

ping of the hounds; girls, dogs and men, tumbled upon the floor in most admirable amalgamation. Now calls on the saints and Holy Virgins were heard, now the howling of the poor dogs rose triumphant. In five minutes the room was most effectually vacated. The poor animals, sorely punned, were glad to escape. The fox skin disappeared mysteriously in the row, and the Mexicans are in utter ignorance of the cause of the charge of the hounds upon the rancho. An Englishman here keeps a pack of hounds, for what purpose I know not, and some of the boys, disappointed at having had no fight, dragged the fox-skin from the kennel to the rancho and at the proper time 'let slip the dogs.' Of course, no one knows who is the perpetrator of the mischief.

MEXICAN ITEMS.—Advices from Jalapa to the 21st ult. have been received at New Orleans. Another severe and bloody battle is expected to take place at Rio Frio, which is said to be one of the most dangerous and difficult passes on the route, and where even a small force might make a very decisive stand against a large army.

Later but not important news has been received from Gen. Taylor's camp.

Carvajal, with his robber band, was lurking about Monterey. The health of the army was good, except in the 2d Mississippi Regiment, in which the small pox had made serious ravages. Gen. Taylor had been ill, but recovered.

RIOT AT CARLISLE.—ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—A desperate riot occurred at Carlisle, on Thursday week last, occasioned by a large portion of the colored population of that town attempting to rescue three slaves (a man, a woman, and a little girl) who had been arrested as fugitives. Stones and clubs flew in every direction. The excitement was intense.—Several persons were severely injured. The result was, that the woman and girl escaped, while the man was secured and taken back to Maryland.

NOT ALL QUIET AT NAUVOO YET.—It is rumored that there are some fresh disturbances in Nauvoo, which led to a public meeting of the citizens, at which resolutions were passed requiring the Mormon leaders left there last fall, to leave the place within a given period. The alleged cause of complaint is said to be fraudulent sales of city property.

DEBTS OF THE STATES.—The total amount of the debts of the several States in the Union, according to the American Almanac, compiled from official returns, is set down at \$221,023,827.

THE TROPHIES OF VICTORY.—We find in the Norfolk papers, descriptions of the brass cannon captured at Vera Cruz, and sent home as mementos of the siege of that place. No. 1, 30 pound, dated 1685—No. 2, a 26, dated 1755—No. 3 a 26, dated 1747—No. 4, a 26, dated 1732—No. 5, a 30, dated 1756—No. 6, a 26, dated 17th May, 1748—No. 7, dated 1755—and several smaller pieces, the most modern of them bearing the date of 1834. The dates will show that they have been in use under the Spanish Government.

LARGE PROFITS.—The Holly Springs (Miss) Gazette says, the profit made by the cotton planters on the bagging and rope which was used around the last crop of cotton, amounted to one million, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

BREAD IN LONDON, notwithstanding the frightful price of flour, is as cheap as here. A four pound loaf is sold for one shilling sterling, and a six penny loaf here falls short of a pound.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, publishes the correspondence between himself, on the part of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, and the Archbishop of Armagh, and the Archbishop of Dublin, covering about \$60,000, being the contribution of the Episcopal Church in his diocese for the relief of the poor in Ireland. The Archbishop of Armagh, in acknowledging the handsome donation says—

"In the midst of the awful calamity with which it has seemed fit to Almighty God to visit us, it has indeed cheered our hearts to find that even in the most distant lands, we have fellow Christians sympathizing in the distress of our afflicted poor, and ready to use every exertion in their power to aid us in providing them with food.

The Archbishop of Dublin makes a similar grateful acknowledgment.

IRELAND.—The Irish papers are filled with accounts of the mortality and distress produced in that country by the famine and disease. According to some calculations, the population has been already diminished to the extent of nearly one million, from deaths and emigration.

THE MEXICAN population in the towns and cities are subjected to frights, one on the entrance of the American troops when they expect to be incriminately robbed and abused in every way that a lawless soldiery can do, and the other when the Americans are to leave them, for they soon learn that their trade is better, that they have greater protection, and that the laws of the strangers are more wholesome, liberal, and give greater safety, than they have ever enjoyed under their own.

A BOOTMAKER in Paris has taken out a patent for the right of using brass wire for sewing the soles, which does not admit either moisture or dust.

UNRULY LOCOMOTIVE.—The editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Luminary has been informed by a gentleman acquainted with the circumstances, that a new and splendid locomotive named Gen. Taylor, tried on a railroad in Georgia, would not back!

Mr. Benton and the Presidency. PREDICTION OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.—Mr. Benton has appeared in another letter in the Missouri papers. The particular reason which called him out on this occasion, is to express his views of the Presidency in 1848, and to save the Union from destruction, threatened by the election of a southern man to that office. Mr. Benton sees a new scheme developed from the south for the permanent exclusion of all northern support from the Presidency. The resolutions introduced into the Senate towards the close of the late session, and their practical application to Oregon, reveal this scheme, and present, he says a new test on the slavery question which no northern man can stand, and which if adopted by the south must put an end to all further support of northern men from the southern democracy. But Mr. Benton will be heard best in his own words:

"Heretofore, we, the slaveholding States, have stood together upon two points—defence and compromise; the defence of property and institutions and the compromise of the laws and of the constitution; and on these two points the great majority of the north, of both political parties, have been able to stand with us. But now a new position is to be taken—one on which no northern man can stand. Propagandism is now the doctrine of the political sect which assumes to be the standard bearer of all the slave holding States; and to plant slavery, by law, in all the territories of the United States, even the most hyperborean—even in Oregon itself, and against the will of its inhabitants—becomes the design and the attempt.

Now every body must see that if this new test shall be adopted by the slaveholding States, there is an end to all political support of the northern men in these States—that the present organization of parties must be broken up, and a new party formed, bounded by geographical lines and resting on the sole principle of slavery propagandism. The presidential election of 1848 is the crisis; and if the new test can be made to govern that election, I shall consider the danger consummated, and that there must soon be an end not only of the democratic party, but of all parties founded on principle, and eventually an end of the Union itself. Instead, then, of indulging a personal or local feeling in favor of particular candidates, let us (the democratic party) look to what the good of the Union and of the party requires, and wait to receive a candidate from that section of the Union which has given but one Democratic President in near sixty years, and that one but for a single term, and which is now threatened, so far as Southern votes are concerned, with permanent exclusion from the presidential office."

His letter is addressed to the officers of a meeting which expressed a partiality for Mr. Benton for the office.

GEN. TAYLOR—Parting with the Missouri Volunteers.—We make the following extract from a letter in the Vicksburg Whig, dated Camargo, May 2. It shows, not all what Gen. Taylor saw, but how he felt in parting with "his own"—the heroic—the chivalric Mississippians: "When Gen. Taylor parted with our regiment, he expressed the deepest emotions. After recounting the constant and faithful service, and the uniform good conduct of the regiment, he bid them adieu—wishing them a happy voyage to their friends and families, and happiness through life. He expressed great regret at being forced to part with a regiment which had rendered him such efficient service, and had accompanied him through all the perils of the past year. But he said he had the satisfaction to know that they had honored themselves, and honored the State they represented, as well as having sustained him, and would, therefore, be received with respect by their friends at home. When he bade them a final adieu, he shed tears like a father parting with a favorite child. The old war-worn soldier, although he is as unyielding as man can be, has a hearty warmth of his fame and services, and he cannot conceal his real feeling."

THE SCARCITY ABOARD.—The Journal of Commerce publishes a letter from an American merchant, which presents an alarming condition of things abroad, owing to the scarcity. He says in England they are on the verge of bankruptcy and famine. Money terribly tight, and food of all kinds very scarce and high, and the lower classes as near starvation as they can be. The people are alarmed, the government also, at the short supply of food on hand. The Queen has set the example, and ordered that all her household are to have but a pound of bread per day, and that to be made of second quality flour. All pastry is recommended to be omitted—and all the people are charged to use the strictest economy in food. Riots are becoming frequent in England, as they have been and are in Ireland. There is not at this moment ten days supply of food in London—a city of two millions of people. If this statement is not greatly exaggerated, they have reason to be alarmed.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.—The exports of Breadstuffs from the ports of Boston, New York and Baltimore, during the month of May, to European ports, were as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Location, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Corn Meal. Boston: Flour 8,742, Wheat 21,114, Corn 18,036, Corn Meal 2,370. New York: Flour 29,859, Wheat 61,168, Corn 434,750, Corn Meal 51,773. Baltimore: Flour 50,362, Wheat 61,168, Corn 298,995, Corn Meal 14,164.

During the last week, the exports from Baltimore were as follows: 3414 bushels flour, 3178 bushels cornmeal, 3982 bushels wheat, 80,203 bushels corn, and 12,000 oats.

TRY IT BY ALL MEANS.—A writer in a London paper has matured a plan by which he proposes in future to avoid railway collisions. He advises that an iron chair be constructed directly in front of the locomotive, and that one of the directors should sit therein, on every trip. He thinks the patent railway buffer will effect the desired object.